

## Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE.—8:15.—The Grand Duchess.  
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—8:15.—The Cotton King.  
AMERICAN THEATRE.—8.—The Manxman.  
ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery.—Evening—Comedy and Vaudeville.  
BROOKLYN THEATRE.—8:15.—The Flamingo.  
BROADWAY THEATRE.—8.—Prince Ananias.  
CARNegie HALL.—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.—Annual Exhibition of National League of Mineral Painters.  
COLUMBIAN THEATRE.—8:15.—Sam'l of Posen.  
DAILY'S.—8:15.—Twelfth Night.  
EMPIRE THEATRE.—8:15.—The Masqueraders.  
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—8:15.—Gismonda.  
GARDEN THEATRE.—8:15.—Little Christopher.  
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Brother John.  
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—8:15.—Rob Roy.  
HOTT'S THEATRE.—8:20.—A Milk White Flag.  
IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—8:15.—Jugend.  
KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Vaudeville.  
LYCEUM THEATRE.—2:30.—A Woman's Silence.  
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.—10 a. m. to 11 p. m.—The Toy Fair.  
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Autumn Exhibition.  
PALMER'S THEATRE.—8:15.—The New Woman.  
PROCTOR'S.—10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.—Vaudeville.  
STANDARD THEATRE.—8:30.—Too Much Johnson.  
STAR THEATRE.—8:15.—Nemesis.  
14TH STREET THEATRE.—8:15.—Brownie.  
THEATRE.—8:15.—Nemesis.  
333 4TH AVE.—The Tiffany Chapel.

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## Business Notices.

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## New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1894.

## TWELVE PAGES.

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Sir John Thompson, Premier of Canada, died suddenly at Windsor Castle, just after being sworn in as a member of the Queen's Privy Council. The Goodridge Ministry in Newfoundland resigned on account of the financial crisis. There was a stormy session of the Reichstag in Berlin; great disorder was caused by Herr Liebknecht's attack upon the Emperor. Mr. Auguste Burdeau, president of the French Chamber of Deputies, died.  
Congress.—Both Houses in session. Senate: Motions to take up the bill repealing the differential duty on refined sugar and to consider a closure resolution were defeated by decisive votes. House: Mr. Bartlett's motion to strike out from the Urgent Deficiency bill the appropriation for the collection of the income tax was defeated.  
Domestic.—President Crane, of the Shoe and Leather Bank of this city, had an interview with the defunct Seely in Chicago. Carl Schurz and others addressed the National Civil Service Reform League in session in Chicago. Henry Walters, of Baltimore, has purchased his sister's interest in the art collection of his father, the late W. T. Walters. The Ashbury Park Board of Trade held a banquet. The Princeton senior class elected officers. The New York State Dairyman's convention closed its sessions at Oneonta.  
City and Suburban.—Ex-Captain Stephenson was found guilty of accepting a bribe. President Martin, of the Police Board, was subpoenaed and appeared before the Lexow Committee, but was excused for the day. President Clausen made an exhibition of bad temper at the meeting of the Park Board. Commissioner Van Arsdale, at the meeting of the Board of Education, made a severe attack on John P. Faure, school trustee of the Ninth Ward. Mayor-elect Strong took issue with Mr. Platt over his assertion that a straight Republican ticket could have won in this city. Further returns from the Republican primaries indicated that William Brookfield will be re-elected chairman of the County Committee. The stock market was strong, and closed at or near the advance.  
The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Fair, except showers in the early morning; cool. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 40 degrees; highest, 51; average, 46.

Mr. Jerome, associate counsel for the Lexow Committee, made a significant statement yesterday regarding the work to be done between now and the end of the year. He said that the popular desire that higher officials of the Police Department should be subjected to examination would be realized, despite the shortness of the time at the committee's disposal. Mr. Jerome's statement was unofficial, but we presume that he spoke with authority, and trust that the talk about "going higher" will at length prove to be more than mere talk.

The conduct of one James Bly, who repeatedly and flagrantly violated the law on Election Day, was so outrageous that from the facts at hand he was entitled to little mercy. Men of this class, who think it is their privilege to "run things" at a polling-place, ought to be made examples of. Under the old regime they had remained within the inclosure and accompanied voters into the booths as freely as he pleased. Mainly on account of Bly's age he was, on his plea of guilty, let off with a simple fine of \$50. The magnanimity of the prosecution in consenting to such a disposition of the case seems to have exceeded reasonable bounds.

There can no longer be any doubt that the man calling himself Seely arrested in Chicago is the runaway bookkeeper of the Shoe and Leather Bank. He was identified yesterday by Mr. Crane, the president of the bank, who hoped to get some valuable information by questioning his former employee. Seely, however, refused to talk to any extent before seeing his counsel, though he declared positively that there was no one besides himself and Frederick Baker engaged in the robbery of the bank. Seely says that he took no special pains to

avoid discovery, and thinks that if he had not talked indiscreetly to his chance acquaintance in Chicago he would have escaped detection. It is certain that in the circumstances the professional detectives of the country can take little satisfaction in his capture.

Another ex-official, albeit not a prominent one, received a pressing invitation from Mr. Goff yesterday to come before the Senate Committee and vindicate himself. Mr. Goff talked very plainly about Charles A. Grant, who acted as Commissioner McClave's secretary, saying that on a salary of \$1,700 a year Grant had acquired real estate to the value of \$75,000 or more. Mr. Goff added that he was prepared to show that Grant obtained his money by accepting bribes from men who secured appointment on the police force. Mr. Goff's statements will, of course, be accepted by everybody unless Grant comes forward promptly with a denial and submits to cross-examination.

The Democratic House again set the stamp of its approval on the income-tax provisions of the Gorman-Wilson bill yesterday. It did so by refusing to strike from the Urgent Deficiency bill the item of \$245,000 for collecting the tax. With this item eliminated, the income tax would be rendered null and void. That course was ably advocated by Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Cockran, of this city, but the item was retained by a vote of 127 to 54. When this bill reaches the Senate there is certain to be a still more bitter attack on the income-tax item, with at least a chance that it will be beaten. It is significant that Mr. McMillin, in replying to the arguments against the tax, admitted that the Gorman-Wilson bill without this provision would not yield a sufficient revenue to maintain the Government.

## FISHING FOR FORGETFULNESS.

Much credit is given to President Cleveland by some admirers for his shrewdness in diverting attention to the State bank scheme, when he saw that the tariff and other issues had brought defeat upon his party. Doubtless the President himself, and many of his admirers, consider it a particularly cute thing. If the good people would only forget an earlier and gross offence in their indignation at a later, it might be shrewd for the Tammany rats to give the Lexow Committee some new infamy to disclose every day. But as the crimes of Tammany have accumulative force, each new exposure deepening the impression made by those which have preceded, so the follies of Democratic administration do not drive each other from memory, but each in succession intensifies the wish of voters to kick themselves for having trusted power to such a party.

How far the monetary agitation which the President has begun will make trouble no one can judge just yet. Gold exports began quite appropriately so soon as his policy was announced, and the continuing distrust of foreigners in the financial future of this country is likely to cause large selling of stocks and outgoes of gold for some time to come. The Administration will be properly held responsible for the consequences of this agitation also, whether it ends in any disastrous change of law, or only in prolonged and depressing uncertainty. It was a very untidy thing for any statesman to attempt a general reconstruction of the monetary system, at a time when the business of the Nation was so severely tried, but it was a thing particularly untidy and almost indecent, for the leaders of a party which had just been overwhelmingly condemned in the election, to seize the three remaining months of power for an attempt to defeat the people's will by such a change.

All this the voters are quite able to comprehend, and it is not with great patience that they witness a new attempt to force obsolete Democratic theories upon the country after the voters have entered their verdict against them. In a moral sense, it is an impudent usurpation of power, after such a defeat, to use a trust which the people have withdrawn for the purpose of carrying out objects they have emphatically condemned. The effect will not be to revive confidence in the party thus defying public opinion. President Cleveland will discover, if it is safe to predict, that his endeavor to bring back wildcat State banks to curse the country again will prove not more popular than his income tax or his prostration of home industries.

The bill submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury differs in no essential from the outline which has already been criticised. It does not limit issues of State banks, but does limit issues of National banks, to denominations of \$10 or more, depriving National but not State banks of the most profitable kind of circulation. It does not tax State, as it does National banks, to the extent of 1 per cent on their outstanding circulation, and this also would be a fatal difference. It does not require State banks to keep their deposits of legal-tender notes in the Treasury, where it is pretended that such deposits would be a great help to Government, but allows them to be made with any official the several States may designate. It does not subject State banks, but does subject National banks, to assessment by one of their number involves liabilities greater than its fund on deposit.

If the President fancies that this or any other subject will lead the workmen to forget that a large share of them have lost employment for a year or more, and that nearly all have had their wages reduced, when greater prosperity was promised to them as a result of Democratic victory, he will learn better. Every wage-earner is reminded every time he draws his wages that the Democratic party stole success in 1892 by lying to him, and has inflicted upon him the most serious industrial reverse the country has seen for fifty years.

## FAR-FETCHED LEZE-MAJESTY.

Last Thursday the German Reichstag met in its new building for a new session. The president made a speech and called for cheers for the Emperor. All the Deputies except the Socialists responded, rising and crying "Hoch." The Socialists remained seated and silent. Neither the appeals nor the denunciations of the President and the other Deputies moved them. They did not like the Emperor's conduct in the past, and they knew he was about to introduce and enact a repressive measure of unprecedented severity aimed directly at them and their constituents; wherefore they refused to do him homage. The Reichstag was scandalized. The Emperor himself was doubtless infuriated, as so vain and arrogant a man was sure to be. And now the Imperial Chancellor, through the Public Prosecutor, seeks to take action against the offending Deputies on a charge of leze-majesty, and it is made known that the repressive measures already proposed will be made even more stringent, and will be urged to enactment with the utmost speed and vigor. The young Emperor thus enters upon what will doubtless be one of the most serious and stubborn conflicts in the domestic history of the Empire. In it he will have arrayed against him not merely the offending Deputies and their constituents, numerous and powerful as they are, but uncounted thousands more, who have no sympathy with Socialism but believe in freedom of thought and in human rights. If he win, there will be imposed upon Germany a universal gag, and a despotism comparable with that of Russia. If he lose, he will be humiliated and discredited as few monarchs in our time have been, and every

revolutionary movement in the Empire will be vastly promoted and encouraged.

There is room to criticize the conduct of the Socialist Deputies on the ground of taste. They did not act courteously. So much may be granted. But scarcely even the Emperor himself would venture to construe discourtesy as crime, especially when it consisted not in the commission of insult, but merely in the omission of compliment. A more serious meaning must be attached to their neglect to cheer. It must be supposed that they meant thus to show their disapproval of the Emperor's policy, and their unwillingness to regard him as the supreme authority. Such, doubtless, is the case, and that is, of all things, most offensive to the Emperor. For William II regards implicit acceptance of his will as infallible as the ultimate test of German patriotism. "My will," he has said, "is the supreme law. Those who oppose me I will dash to pieces." And again he has declared that every social and political problem is to be solved simply by trusting in him. Then to oppose, or even to criticize, any bill proposed by him through his Ministers is leze-majesty. Then the functions of the Reichstag are reduced to the mere registering of his will. Then there is an end of Parliamentary government, and Europe contains another Czar. That is what the conviction of these men of leze-majesty would mean. And if they be thus convicted, so may others be; Agrarians, Clericals, and all who dissent from the doctrine of Imperial infallibility. That is why thousands who do not believe in Socialism will in this case take side with the Socialist Deputies. It is not Socialism that is on trial, but free thought and free speech.

The result of the struggle can scarcely be in doubt. These Deputies may be punished and the repressive laws enacted. But such judgment cannot be permanent. It will only be screwing down the safety-valve while the steam keeps right on forming. Autocracy worked well enough, at times, when William I was King of Prussia and Bismarck was his Minister. But times have greatly changed. What was wisdom amid the storm and stress is madness now. Were the grim old King's Man of Erid, richly robed in vigor and at the head of affairs, he would scarcely take the step Prince Hohenzollern is taking for his Imperial and impious lord. He tried the Kulturkampf, and it led him to Canossa. This new crusade does not bid fair to end more prosperously. For it is not merely against the revolutionists of Socialism, who will have their day and run their round and vanish. It is against all reform, all progress, all mankind, and those are forces that not even a Hohenzollern can profitably defy. The worst of it is that in making martyrs of the Socialists the Emperor will raise up friends for them and excite sympathy with a bad cause. If he would leave them alone, free to cheer or to be silent, to praise him or to condemn him, their significance would be much diminished. By persecuting them he will only strengthen them, and make them in the end more troublesome to him and to the Commonwealth than one day will succeed his dynasty.

## VOORHEES ON FINANCE.

The chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate is Senator Voorhees, of Indiana. It hardly needs to be said that the position he holds is an exceedingly important one next to the Secretary of the Treasury perhaps the most important in the Government in its relations to the finances. It would be a grotesque distortion of the eternal verities to say that Mr. Voorhees, from the time he was put in charge of the bill to repeal the Silver Purchase law, at the beginning of Mr. Cleveland's Administration and of the extra session called for that specific purpose, down to the passage of the remarkable tariff bill passed at the last session, which, paraphrasing Artemus Ward, was sired by the Democratic party and damned by everybody, was in any sense a success except as illustrating the kind of statesman and their intellectual caliber, whom the celebrated "campaign of education" had brought into power. And perhaps it would be unkind to dwell at all upon that part of the Indiana statesman's career. During a portion of it he was not well, and during all of it he was worried. But the deliverances of so important a factor in the financial administration of the Government as the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate are always of importance, and it was accordingly with something like a revival of interest in the hickory subject of finance, and in connection therewith of the National currency, that the public learned a day or two ago that Senator Voorhees had been making remarks thereon to a reporter of the United Press at Washington.

In these remarks it is interesting to observe that Senator Voorhees has views on the two subjects of the tariff and the currency which dovetail in a perfectly coherent and consistent plan. So far as the tariff is concerned, he favors now, as always, a system of duties independent of the workmen of the country, whom he affectionately describes as "the laboring masses," may be able to purchase imported manufactured goods at extremely low prices. It is of more importance that the workman cheap than that he should have steady employment and good wages at manufacturing the articles himself. The "campaign of education" established that. But in order that the workman may not, in the enforced leisure imposed upon him by the Democratic tariff, waste his substance in making unnecessary purchases simply because everything is cheap, Mr. Voorhees proposes to dilute the currency in which he makes his purchases, and the currency as well in which he is paid for such employment as he can obtain, so that it will take twice as much money to pay for the imported manufactures as it took before the "campaign of education" brought in the Democratic party to buy the same things produced at home. So that while the workman gets the things he wants, for, in round numbers, say half what it cost under the "robbery" of Protection, he pays for them twice what he formerly did under a financial system which makes fifty cents' worth of silver go for a dollar at home, but for only half a dollar in the markets of the world, of whose cheapness we have the advantage. It works admirably. That is to say, it would work admirably if the workman was sure of plenty of work and of having his wages doubled with the cheapening of everything and the corresponding dilution of the dollar. No profit in it, perhaps, to anybody except the foreign producer; but a pretty little scheme all the same.

Mr. Voorhees is quite certain that silver ought to be coined "at the ratio of 16 to 1." "This has been the doctrine of the Democratic party," he says, "from the days of Jefferson to the Chicago Convention of 1892, and it is the doctrine of the 'laboring masses' to-day. In fact, the American 'people, the plain working people, have been 'bought' in the last one hundred years far 'more by silver money than by gold money.' And he adds, warning up with the fervor of Colorado Walter or Missouri Alford, that the "whining creak of sordid avarice, which we now 'hear, that gold is sound money' and silver is 'not, has the profound contempt of every man 'familiar with the history and the development 'of the country.' This has a familiar sound. The advocates of free silver have been emitting profound contempt for everybody who disagreed with them during the last four or five years at a rate which has almost exhausted their ca-

pacity to despise. But whatever else may be said of Mr. Voorhees, it must be admitted that he believes profoundly in his own country. "I care but little," he says, "for the attitude of 'foreign nations on this subject. We are not 'subject to their dictation, and for their disapproval we may compensate ourselves with 'the approval of our own people.' Senator Daniel W. Voorhees is a financier of great power. He is presumed to represent the party in control of the Government—at whose hands he holds the high position of chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. But are these the views of the party? Does that party propose to establish a system of finance entirely independent of the attitude of the rest of the world? That is an interesting question.

## BROOKLYN'S GINMILL ROW.

Dr. Lyman Abbott and many other citizens of Brooklyn are vigorously opposing the licensing of another ginmill on the Bridge Plaza, and it is to be hoped their opposition will prove effectual. If another such establishment is needed anywhere in Brooklyn, it is certainly not needed there. If opened, it might be well patronized and prove profitable. The man who wants to open it is confident it would, and he probably is a good judge of such things. But that is no reason for licensing it, and neither is the fact that other ginmills have already been licensed in that neighborhood. Such arguments, if effective, would permit the opening of a drinking place wherever any one wanted it, without restriction.

There are already far too many ginmills around the Plaza. Some one has counted three dozen within two blocks of the Bridge entrance, and has probably not put the figure too high. A person leaving the Bridge at the Brooklyn end finds himself literally surrounded by them. Fulton-st., Sands-st., Washington-st., High-st., and all others in that neighborhood are lined up with them. And day and night every one approaching or leaving the Bridge must jostle his way among a horde of more or less drunken "bummers" who infest the place like vermin. It is a public scandal that the chief place of entry into one of the largest cities of the Union should be a veritable Ginmill Row.

## TENEMENT-HOUSES IN NEW-YORK.

The Tenement-House Commission appointed by Governor Flower, of which Mr. Richard Watson Gilder is the chairman, gave the list of its public hearings last week, and will no doubt be ready to present its report to the Legislature soon after the opening of the session. At the public hearings a large amount of valuable testimony was taken, but these represent only a fraction of the work done by the Commission since its appointment. Its agents have collected much material of high value, and the Commissioners themselves have done not a little investigating of tenement-houses on their own account. Mr. Gilder in particular has given very close study to the questions brought to the attention of the Commission, and the thoroughness of the inquiry is in great part due to his untiring efforts. The duty set before him when Governor Flower asked him to serve as chairman of the Commission was not an inviting one, but he has performed it in a manner worthy of all praise.

The tenement-house problem in New-York is indeed one of large and fagging proportions. Its ultimate solution may come with the provision of adequate rapid transit facilities in the city and with the construction of bridges over the East and North rivers. These improvements will certainly do away in large measure with the necessity of crowding people together in the lower part of the city. Still, so far as the future can be foreseen, it may be taken for granted that we shall have the tenement-house always with us, and the question of improving the conditions of life in these swarming belittles is one of practical and vital interest. Tenement-house property is profitable to its owners, but in most cases they soon desist of squeezing every cent of profit out of it that they can get, while they will make improvements only after urgent solicitation or upon compulsion. It is deplorable to find a great church corporation owning much land on which tenement-houses stand obnoxious to so obvious a need as the placing of running water on each floor in such houses. In view of such a disclosure, the reluctance of other landlords to put their houses in good order is the less surprising.

The law under which the Commission has been acting directed it "to make a careful examination into the tenement-houses of the city of New-York, their condition as to construction, healthfulness, safety, rentals, and the effect of tenement-house life on the health, education, savings and morals of those who live in such habitations, and all other phases 'of the so-called tenement-house question 'in the city that can affect the public welfare.' The Commission has apparently done its work with care and thoroughness, and we are prepared to find in its report numerous recommendations which, if adopted by the Legislature, will aid materially in bettering the condition of the thousands of men, women and children who have no homes but such as the overcrowded tenement-houses of the city afford. The timeliness of the work of this Commission will not escape attention. New-York has lately determined on municipal reform on an extensive scale. It is eminently fitting that reform in tenement-houses should go hand in hand with the other improvements in municipal housekeeping that are soon to be introduced.

## AMERICA AND ARMENIA.

The United States does not propose to become the "seventh European Power." It has no desire to meddle with the Berlin treaty of 1878, nor in any way to become involved in Old World politics. Even without the present extraordinary caution of the statesman who only the other day was intruding for the restoration of the Hawaiian monarchy and offensively blustering against Japan, there would be no danger of our joining the Triple Alliance or seeking territorial aggrandizement in Central Asia. But we take it that as a civilized nation the United States is interested in all things that appeal to common humanity. "Man," as Lowell said, "is more than constitutions"; more, too, than treaties and red tape. And when atrocities are committed which make the blood of the world run cold, it cannot be amiss for this Government to make some inquiry and some expression of its sentiment regarding them.

Such, indeed, has hitherto been our policy under more than one Administration. When, in 1840, the Jews of Damascus were being sorely persecuted on account of their religion the Secretary of State at Washington, Mr. Forsyth, promptly instructed our chargé d'affaires at Constantinople to interpose his good offices in their behalf; not because there were any American citizens among them, but because they were being ill-treated and oppressed, and because among their kindred were to be found some of the most worthy and patriotic of our citizens. Again, in 1872, when similar persecutions were waged against the Jews of Wallachia and Moldavia, Mr. Fish, Secretary of State, instructed Mr. Curtin, Minister at St. Petersburg, to express to the Russian Government the sympathy felt here for the oppressed, in order that that Government might be moved "to discharge its 'duty as a protecting Power, pursuant to the 'obligations of the treaty between certain European States.' True, as said Mr. Fish, the United States was not a party to that treaty,

and had no wish to interfere in public affairs in that part of the world. But the grievance was so great as to be cosmopolitan in character, and to interest all countries in its redress.

There are other similar cases in our diplomatic history, and they are creditable to us as a civilized Nation. To say that the Christians of Armenia may be outraged and butchered at the will of their oppressors, and yet this Government must not speak a word in their behalf, because it is not a party to the Berlin treaty of 1878 and has not been invited by any of the signatory Powers to interfere, is to put us outside the pale of common humanity. Would Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Gresham refuse to save a drowning man simply because he "had not been introduced"?

It is not entirely clear whether Secretary Carlisle's pet income-tax scheme is primarily a contrivance to discourage thrift or an invention to foster perjury.

Chairman Wilson thinks that if Congress at the present short session does nothing but pass the appropriation bills and a few other routine measures it will justify the charge that the "Democratic party is incapable of affirmative and 'coherent politics.' The country is pretty well convinced on the point already, but it is cheering to note that Mr. Wilson at last recognizes that "an impotent party everybody dismisses with ridicule and contempt." That is exactly the way they dismissed his party in November.

Champ Clark declares that he is still a Democrat. Thank goodness! We don't want him to be a Republican.

"Silver Dollar" Smith has actually been held to await the action of the Grand Jury, and Police Justice Simms asserted that even if the complainant desired to withdraw the complaint he would not permit it to be done, because to withdraw a complaint for a felony would be unlawful. Will wonders never cease? The law enforced by a police justice, and a Tammany man with a big pull held for the Grand Jury! The fact that Tammany was turned down last month is having an effect.

If the Secretary of State made reports wouldn't Mr. Gresham be so funny?

The present financial crisis in Newfoundland is what might have been expected from the financial methods in use there. It appears that the only currency in the province consists of notes which are issued by private banks, the principal one being the Union Bank. Its notes resemble an American "greenback," and are in general circulation. Gold is scarce in the country. The system of currency is analogous to the system of the old State banks, which our Democratic statesmen consider ideally perfect. Merchants doing business with Newfoundland people have repeatedly urged the passage of a bill by the provincial Legislature establishing a financial system similar to that of the United States, but no member has dared to bring up such a measure for fear of precipitating a financial crisis. Now that the crisis has come, the financial system of the province will doubtless be reformed and modelled after that of this country. The bad currency system of Newfoundland has heretofore been a drag on her commercial prosperity, and the present panic will not be an unmitigated evil if it leads the province to put its finances on a sound basis.

If any anti-Tammany Alderman thinks of acting with the Tammany members in the new Board he will do well to consider carefully the result of such a course. The people did not vote to down Tammany for nothing.

They have got through canvassing the votes in Kings County at last, but they kept it up almost till the last day in the afternoon. Invariably it happens that Brooklyn is behind all the rest of the State, and the reason for it is that the members of the Board of Supervisors who are able to add to their modest salaries to the extent of \$1 a day for acting as canvassers. There is something radically wrong in this arrangement, but it has gone on year after year, although as a matter of fact the work might easily be done in a week or a little longer. Consolidation would doubtless bring about a reform, but even before that it is bound to come, for when Flatlands becomes a ward of Brooklyn, at the beginning of 1896, the Board of Supervisors will be wiped out of existence and its functions transferred to the Board of Aldermen.

The watchman on duty in the sentry-box which has been set up facing the entrance to the White House must be having a lonesome time of it. So far as heard from, not a person has attempted to pass the picket-line since Election Day.

Secretary Carlisle's banking commission thus far seems to have the unqualified indorsement of John G. Carlisle.

Senator Morrill made an all-sufficient answer to the recent vapors of the Indiana Populist who is now the nominal head of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate when he quoted the boy who told his father that "calling a calf's tail a legal-tender leg will not make a 'five-legged calf.'"

## PERSONAL.

Uncle John White, of Rhea, Calloway County, Ky., who is more than a hundred years of age, is looking for his seventh wife.

Bishop Taylor says there is a distillery in Liberia which the natives call the "Good Jesus Factory," so closely in their minds is the liquor traffic associated with Christianity.

Says "The Boston Transcript": "William Whitman, of the Arlington Mills, at Lawrence, Mass., a somewhat notable anniversary on December 9, that day celebrating his twenty-five years of continuous service as treasurer of the corporation. It is doubtful if any Boston mill treasurer has an equal length of service. Mr. Whitman was first elected treasurer of the Arlington Mills in 1867, but resigned after two years and was again elected on December 9, 1869, and has since been continuing in the harness. In the interval the Arlington Mills have developed from a small corporation into one of the largest worsted plants in the world."

The Rev. Herbert D. Cone, of Warren, Ohio, has been called to the rectorship of Christ Episcopal Church, Bridgeport, Conn.

The oldest inhabitant of Berlin, J. Gottlieb Hagemann, died the other day. He celebrated the 103d anniversary of his birth a few weeks ago.

Walter G. Chase, an amateur photographer of Boston, has received an honorable mention in the photographic contest "The London Graphic."

The Sultan of Turkey is one of the most hard-worked men in the Ottoman dominions. Rising at 6 o'clock every morning, he devotes his days in the seclusion of the Yildiz Palace and gardens to personal attention to all the affairs of state before him by his Ministers. He is of slight figure. A pale brown overcoat conceals his person, and he is seen on the one day in seven when he presents himself to the view of the people is not diverted from his pale, wan and careworn face, half covered by his brown beard tinged with gray, and surrounded by a plain red turban. The Sultan has been the means of saving the lives of many thousands of his subjects, not only for boys, but for girls also, which is a striking departure from the traditional usage of his race.

General Fitzhugh Lee will deliver an address before the Virginia Society of Atlanta, Ga., on the anniversary of General Lee's birthday, January 19, which is a legal holiday in Georgia.

A pleasant feature of the commemoration last week, of the fortieth anniversary of the Episcopate of Bishop Clark (Episcopal), of Rhode Island, was a feeling letter from the Right Rev. Dr. Harkins, Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese, in which the writer expressed extreme regret at his inability to be present on account of enforced absence from the city, and stated that it would have been a source of great pleasure to him to have been a part of the celebration which Bishop Clark enjoyed among all classes.

## INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

## FIRST OF THE WEDNESDAY COTILLONS.

The first of the series of dances known as the Wednesday Cotillons was given at Sherry's last night, and was one of the most brilliant balls ever given in this city under the auspices of Southern who have made their homes in New-York. The ballroom was entirely without decoration; the pink room, where the tables were set, was decorated with flowers, and the ladies were dressed in black and growing palms. The patronesses were Mrs. Almon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. William L. Trenholm, Mrs. Loyal Farragut, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. Andrew Wesley Kent, Mrs. Hugh S. Thompson, Mrs. John A. McCall, Mrs. George Tucker Harrison and Mrs. Samuel Spencer. Informal dancing was enjoyed until midnight, when supper was served. It was followed by the cotillon, which was not begun until about 1 o'clock. Edward D. Forest Simmons leading with Mrs. Charles A. Deshon, the wife of the president of the Wednesday Cotillon Association. There were several novel figures in the cotillon, including the Horse Show and football figures. The former was in every way suggestive of the recent show at the Madison Square Garden, and the latter brought to mind the recent football contests.

Among the strangers were Mrs. Jefferson Davis and daughter, Miss Winnie Davis, General Fitzhugh Lee, of Richmond, Va., Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. Charles J. Anderson, and Colonel Jo Lane Stern, of Virginia.

Other prominent people from New-York City who were present were Hugh S. Thompson, formerly Governor of South Carolina; William L. Trenholm, ex-Governor of the Currency; Judge and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Colonel and Mrs. John C. Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs. Loyal Farragut, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Wesley Kent, Mrs. Hugh S. Thompson, General Gordon Battle, Colonel John R. Abney, Beth Lorton, Willoughby W. Sharp, Lieutenant M. C. Butler, Jr., U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Deshon, Lieutenant J. A. McCall, U. S. N.; Dr. and Mrs. J. Harvey Dew, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh R. Garden, Edwin A. S. Lewis, General and Mrs. T. M. Logan, J. W. Osborne, General and Mrs. William M. Polk, George H. Sullivan, W. West Triford, W. de H. Washington, Dr. and Mrs. Robert C. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. S. Elwood May, Dr. and Mrs. George Tucker Harrison, J. Richards Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. George William Maslin, Mr. and Mrs. B. Frank Mebane, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Morrison, John Preston McAnerney, Herbert Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page, Mr. and Mrs. Percy A. McKrell, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Tobey, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Treadwell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Williams, Dr. and Mrs. John Blake White, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Walter K. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Fearens, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Worthington, the Misses Rose Buchanan, Edith L. Black, Emily Coddington, Alice Griffin, Lizzie Holden, Agnes Havemeyer, Meta Hutter, Louise E. Jones, Amy and Edith Kohlsaat, Alice Lane, Julia Metcalf, Baylis May, Mrs. Louis Morris, Mrs. M. A. Mott, Joseph M. Porter, Ruby G. Simmons, Caroline B. Thompson, May Todd, Margaret Townsend, Mary Taylor, Sophie Varley, Nannie Dismay, Adams, Lydia H. Bell, Anna D. Belling, Ida DuMont, Elinor D. Johnson, Alice Maude Wing, Maude Twies, Mary Fitzhugh Brockenbrough, Julia Coghlin, Alice and Edith Benedict, Constance Fielder, Mathilda Gossler, Olga L. Gossler, Louise Gray, Della and Elizabeth Harrison, Mrs. V. L. Seaman, Mrs. S. J. Seaman, Mrs. Frank M. Spencer, Alice and Stacie Sturges, Anna Shaw, Harry C. Adams, Addison Allen, Dr. Russell Bellamy, Frank E. Denton, Louis de la Saussure, William Alexander Evans, W. Laird Goldsborough, J. M. Billups, Dr. L. C. Adamson, William Bayard Blackwell, Gano S. Dunn, Willis Dowd, Dr. John Fredland, E. A. de Brinckerhoff, Charles C. Bull, W. Frank Cannon, H. M. Clements, Walter Haight, James L. Johnson, John B. Jones, R. L. Lane, Victor H. Newton, Edward C. Parrish, Edward de Forist Simmons, E. Banker Snodas, A. W. P. Seaman, Henry W. Shaw, Dr. Fielding, Lewis Taylor, Dr. J. P. Thornley, Julian Thornley, Julian de S. Tremblay, Wadsworth Thompson.

Among the guests who were present but were unable to attend were Miss May Handy and Miss Irene Langhorne, of Richmond, two Southern belles of great beauty, who expected that they would be able to attend some of the later dances.

The music was furnished by the Hungarian Band, The Grand Hotel, and the orchestra of the city. Charles A. Deshon, a well-known